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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/634,627	08/05/2003	Steven C. Robertson	ROBERT.P00D1	7205

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07/20/2006

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EXAMINER

ROSEN, NICHOLAS D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3625

DATE MAILED: 07/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/634,627	Applicant(s) ROBERTSON, STEVEN C.	
	Examiner Nicholas D. Rosen	Art Unit 3625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 June 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 29-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 29-37 and 39-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 38 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 05 August 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 29-47 have been examined.

Specification

Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it exceeds the permitted length, being 228 words long. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 5, line 22, "FIG. 10 is" should be "FIGS. 10A and 10B are". On page 9, line 30, "ReminderS" should be "Reminders", unless the applicant particularly wishes to capitalize the terminal S. On page 19, line 3, "Pr cesses" should be "Processes". On page 21, lines 3 and 4, "chose" occurs as a misprint for "choose". On page 22, line 20, the "dashed arrows of Figure 4" should be the "dashed arrows of Figure 11". On page 29, line 20, there is an extra period at the end of a sentence.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

Claim 30 is objected to because of the following informalities: "at least one criteria" should be "at least one criterion", since criterion is the singular. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 29-37 and 39-45

Claims 29, 30, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen ("Going to the Chapel") in view of official notice. As per claim 29, Cohen discloses a method of providing a gift registry service over a distributed network of computers, the method comprising the following steps: (b) a gift registrant accessing goods or services online from a plurality of goods or service provider (SP) sites, and registering a gift selection from one or more, potentially each, of the plurality of goods or service provider sites into a gift registrant wish list; (c) storing the wish list into a wish list data memory structure accessible to at least one gift registry site; and (d) a gift purchaser accessing the stored wish list from a site on the distributed network (first three paragraphs). Cohen does not expressly disclose (a) running a gift registrar application on at least one gift registry site, but official notice is taken that running

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applications on computers is well known. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention to run a gift registrar application on at least one gift registry site, for the obvious advantage of enabling the online sites disclosed by Cohen to carry out their disclosed functions.

Cohen does not expressly disclose that the gift purchaser accesses the stored wish list from a site remote from any gift registry sites, but official notice is taken that it is well known to access online web sites from remote sites, that being one of the beauties of the World Wide Web. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention for the access to be remote, for the stated advantage of not having to trudge around crowded department stores and wait in line to buy gifts on a couple's wedding registry.

As per claim 30, Cohen does not disclose that the gift purchaser accesses the wish list by searching for at least one criterion, but official notice is taken that it is well known to access relevant pages, etc., by searching websites by at least one criterion. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention for the gift purchaser to access the wish list by searching for at least one criterion (e.g., searching through a list of couples to find the name(s) of the gift registrant(s)), for the obvious advantage of enabling a gift purchaser to find the wish list on a site where there a multiplicity of wish lists.

As per claim 32, Cohen discloses a "couple's personalized 'Our Wedding' page" (second paragraph), implying that the gift registrant has registered an occasion and associated at least one wish list with the occasion, the occasion data and the

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association(s) being stored in an occasion data memory structure accessible to the gift registry site. Cohen does not disclose whether the gift registrant has registered an occasion before or after (b) accessing goods or services online from provider sites, and registering gift selections. The result would be the same in either case, and even if the order differs from that in the system Cohen describes, changing the sequence in which ingredients are added has been held to be obvious to one of ordinary skill (*Ex Parte Rubin* 128 USPQ 440, 441-442, Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, 1959), to which a change in the sequence in which steps are performed with the same results is held to be analogous.

Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen ("Going to the Chapel") and official notice as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of the anonymous article, "Lillian Vernon Launches New Interactive Online Catalog," hereinafter "Lillian Vernon." Cohen does not disclose (e) the gift registrant creating a distribution list, the distribution list being stored in a distribution list memory data structure from the gift registry site; (f) the gift registrant requesting that the gift registrar application send notifications to members of the distribution list; and (g) the gift registrar sending notifications to members of the distribution list. However, "Lillian Vernon" teaches a distribution list, evidently stored in a corresponding data structure for the disclosed features to be operative, the gift registrar sending notifications to members of the distribution list, wherein the distribution list is presumably created by the gift registrant, who also requests that notifications be sent to members of the distribution list (paragraph beginning, "Features of the new online catalog"), because otherwise it

would be difficult for the gift registrar to know who the customer's "family and friends" were, what their e-mail addresses were, or what dates were special occasions; also, sending such reminders without the approval of the gift registrant could lead to embarrassment and various difficulties. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention to carry out these steps, for the obvious and implied advantages of aiding gift registrants in obtaining the products they desire, and sellers in making profitable sales.

Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen ("Going to the Chapel") and official notice as applied to claim 32 above, and further in view of the anonymous article, "Lillian Vernon Launches New Interactive Online Catalog," hereinafter "Lillian Vernon." Claim 33 is obvious on the grounds set forth for claim 31 above.

Claims 34, 35, 36, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen ("Going to the Chapel"), "Lillian Vernon," and official notice as applied to claim 33 above, and further in view of Lewis ("Desk: Zedcor's Septet of Applications Takes Aim at Microsoft Works"). As per claim 34, "Lillian Vernon" teaches sending reminders before special occasions such as birthdays, anniversaries, and holidays (paragraph beginning, "Features of the new online catalog"), implying the gift registrant specifying an occasion reminder which is stored. "Lillian Vernon" does not disclose the gift registrant specifying an occasion reminder for repeating notifications, but it is well known to specify how an occasion reminder is to be repeated, as taught by Lewis (paragraph beginning, "Appointments. DeskSecretary reminds you"). Hence, it

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would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention for the gift registrant to specify an occasion reminder for repeating notifications, the occasion reminder being stored in a memory structure, for the obvious advantage of arranging repeated notifications, increasing the chance that a potential gift purchaser will remember to purchase a gift.

As per claim 35, "Lillian Vernon" teaches a wish list associated to the occasion reminder, implying storing the association is a suitable memory, for the disclosed operations to be carried out (paragraph beginning, "Features of the new online catalog"). Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention to associate a wish list to the occasion reminder, for the obvious and implied advantage of causing family and friends to purchase a wished-for item.

As per claim 36, neither Cohen nor "Lillian Vernon" expressly discloses associating an SP (merchant) site to the occasion reminder, but official notice is taken that it is well known for e-mails to include merchant or other site links associated to them. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention to associate an SP (merchant) site to the occasion reminder, for the obvious advantage of encouraging potential gift purchasers to connect to a site where gifts can be purchased.

As per claim 37, "Lillian Vernon" teaches at least one occasion trigger, presumably specified by the gift registrant, for notification of the members of an associated distribution list (friends and family notified of an approaching birthday,

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anniversary, or holiday; paragraph beginning, "Features of the new online catalog"); further, the gift registrar automatically sends the occasion reminder to each of the members on the tripping of an occasion trigger (the trigger being that it is three weeks before the special occasion). Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention to carry this out, for the obvious and implied advantage of causing members of the distribution list to make purchases.

Claims 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen ("Going to the Chapel") and official notice as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of Snyder ("Stores Battle Publishers for Online Gift Registries"). Cohen does not disclose an SP registering a sale event by sending sale event data over the network of computers to the gift registry site, the gift registry site storing the data, but Snyder teaches gift registries selling advertising on their sites (paragraph beginning, "For the online content sites"), and official notice is taken that it is well known to transmit advertising data to the site where the advertising will be posted, and also that it is well known for advertising data to comprise sale event data. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention for an SP to register a sale event by sending advertisement data over the network of computers to the gift registry, the gift registry site storing the data, for the obvious advantage of enabling advertising of a sale event to be displayed on the gift registry site, and the gift registry site to profit from selling advertising, as stated in Snyder.

Claims 40 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen ("Going to the Chapel"), Snyder ("Stores Battle Publishers for Online Gift Registries") and official notice as applied to claim 39 above, and further in view of the anonymous article, "Lillian Vernon Launches New Interactive Online Catalog," hereinafter "Lillian Vernon." As per claim 40, selling advertising on a site with demographically desirable shoppers, as taught by Snyder, implies displaying the advertising, which may include sale event data, as set forth above with regard to claim 39, on the site; "Lillian Vernon" teaches a gift registrar sending out notifications (paragraph beginning, "Features of the new online catalog"), and official notice is taken that it is well known to send out notifications (e.g., e-mails) containing advertising. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention for the gift registrar to send out a sale event notification, for the obvious advantage of notifying potential purchasers of a sale event, making them more likely to buy.

As per claim 41, "Lillian Vernon" teaches a gift registrar sending out notifications with pertinent wish list data.

Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen ("Going to the Chapel") and official notice as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of Vanechanos, Jr. (U.S. Patent 5,884,309). Cohen does not disclose, after step (d), the gift purchaser viewing a display of multiple SP's from whom the purchaser may purchase items on the gift registrant's wish list, but it is well known to display multiple merchant sites from which a purchaser may purchase items, as taught by Vanechanos

(column 6, line 63, through column 7, line 15). Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention for the gift purchaser viewing a display of multiple SP's, for the obvious advantage of enabling the gift purchaser to select a suitable of preferred SP.

Claim 43 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen ("Going to the Chapel") and official notice as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of Shilcrat (U.S. Patent 5,963,948). Cohen does not disclose, after step (d), the gift registrar application indicating the most desirable SP for an item on the gift registrant's wish list, but it is well known for cybermalls to enable users to search across multiple merchant sites to find the merchant offering desired products, or offering them cheaply, as taught, for example, by Shilcrat (column 2, lines 2-10), and providing such information is held to constitute indicating the most desirable merchant site/SP. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention for the gift registrar application to indicate the most desirable SP for an item on the gift registrant's wish list, for the obvious advantage of assisting purchasers in finding desired products, and finding them cheaply, etc., thus encouraging use of the gift registrar site.

Claims 44 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen ("Going to the Chapel") and official notice as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of LeRoy et al. (U.S. Patent 5,970,474). As per claim 44, Cohen discloses (l) the gift purchaser purchasing a gift suggested by the gift registrant's wish list (firth three paragraphs). Cohen does not disclose (m) the gift registrar application

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storing data pertaining to the gift purchaser's purchases for a gift registrant in a purchased items data memory structure accessible to the gift registry site, but it is well known to store purchase information regarding a gift registrant in accessible memory, as taught by LeRoy (column 6, lines 59-68; column 8, lines 11-50). Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention to thus store the purchase information, for the stated advantage of updating a gift registry, and ensuring that the latest information is always provided to a purchasing customer desiring to purchase a gift for the registrant (e.g. avoiding duplicate presents).

As per claim 45, LeRoy teaches providing gift recommendations to prospective gift purchasers, based upon gifts previously purchased for gift registrant whose wish list the purchaser is accessing (just as above, regarding claim 44).

Claim 46

Claim 46 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen ("Going to the Chapel") in view of official notice. Cohen discloses a method of providing a gift registry service over a distributed network of computers, the method comprising the following steps: (b) a gift registrant accessing goods or services online from a goods or service provider (SP) site, and registering a gift selection from the goods or service provider site into a gift registrant wish list; (c) storing the wish list into a wish list data memory structure accessible to at least one gift registry site; and (d) a gift purchaser accessing the stored wish list from a site on the distributed network (first three paragraphs). Cohen does not expressly disclose (a) running a gift registrar application

on at least one gift registry site, but official notice is taken that running applications on computers is well known. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention to run a gift registrar application on at least one gift registry site, for the obvious advantage of enabling the online sites disclosed by Cohen to carry out their disclosed functions.

Cohen does not expressly disclose that the gift purchaser accesses the stored wish list from a site remote from any gift registry sites, but official notice is taken that it is well known to access online web sites from remote sites, that being one of the beauties of the World Wide Web. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention for the access to be remote, for the stated advantage of not having to trudge around crowded department stores and wait in line to buy gifts on a couple's wedding registry.

Claim 47

Claim 47 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen ("Going to the Chapel") in view of Shilcrat (U.S. Patent 5,963,948) and official notice. Cohen discloses a method of providing a gift registry service over a distributed network of computers, the method comprising the following steps: (b) a gift registrant accessing goods or services online from a plurality of goods or service provider (SP) sites, and registering a gift selection from one or more, potentially each, of the plurality of goods or service provider sites into a gift registrant wish list; (c) storing the wish list into a wish list data memory structure accessible to at least one gift registry site; and (d) a gift purchaser accessing the stored wish list from a site on the distributed network (first

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three paragraphs). Cohen does not expressly disclose (a) running a gift registrar application on at least one gift registry site, but official notice is taken that running applications on computers is well known. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention to run a gift registrar application on at least one gift registry site, for the obvious advantage of enabling the online sites disclosed by Cohen to carry out their disclosed functions.

Cohen does not expressly disclose that the gift purchaser accesses the stored wish list from a site remote from any gift registry sites, but official notice is taken that it is well known to access online web sites from remote sites, that being one of the beauties of the World Wide Web. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention for the access to be remote, for the stated advantage of not having to trudge around crowded department stores and wait in line to buy gifts on a couple's wedding registry.

Cohen does not disclose the gift registrar application indicating to the gift purchaser the most desirable SP for an item on the gift registrant's wish list, but it is well known for cybermalls to enable users to search across multiple merchant sites to find the merchant offering desired products, or offering them cheaply, as taught, for example, by Shilcrat (column 2, lines 2-10), and providing such information is held to constitute indicating the most desirable merchant site/SP. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of electronic commerce at the time of applicant's invention for the gift registrar application to indicate the most desirable SP for an item on the gift registrant's wish list, for the obvious advantage of assisting

purchasers in finding desired products, and finding them cheaply, etc., thus encouraging use of the gift registrar site.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 38 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: The closest prior art of record, Cohen ("Going to the Chapel"), teaches a method of providing a gift registry service over a distributed network of computers, with many elements of claim 29. Other elements of claim 29 and its dependents, through claim 37, are taught by the anonymous article, "Lillian Vernon Launches New Interactive Online Catalog," by Lewis ("Desk: Zedcor's Septet of Applications Takes Aim at Microsoft Works"), or are officially noticed as being well known, as set forth above. However, neither Cohen nor any other prior art of record discloses after automatically sending an occasion reminder to the members of an associated distribution list (e.g., friends and family of a gift registrant), a gift registrar application automatically sending an occasion notification to at least one SP (service provider, such as a merchant selling products to be given as wedding or birthday gifts) upon the tripping of an occasion trigger. It is known to take various actions upon tripping of an occasion trigger, and it is known to send data to merchants (e.g., demographic data on persons to whom the merchants may wish to advertise), but that is not specific enough to make sending such

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occasion notifications to at least one SP obvious, particularly not in the context of a gift registry service.

Although reliance on a large number of references in a rejection does not, without more, weigh against the obviousness of the claimed invention (*In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 18 USPQ2d 1885 (Fed. Cir. 1991)), the factor that a finding of obviousness against claim 38 based on a reference regarding transmitting data to merchants would have to be combined with three explicit references and several facts of which official notice was taken further weighs against finding claim 38 obvious.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. McCalley et al. (U.S. Patent 5,113,496) disclose a bus interconnection structure. Veeneman et al. (U.S. Patent 5,754,981) disclose a gift registry apparatus and method. Veeneman et al. (U.S. Patent 5,774,874) disclose a multi-merchant gift registry. Jones (U.S. Patent 5,826,039) discloses a universal connection point for resources and communication. Whitmyer, Jr. (U.S. Patent 5,895,468) discloses a system automating delivery of professional services. Leason et al. (U.S. Patent 5,898,594) disclose a method and apparatus for enabling a selection of catalog items. Kirsch (U.S. Patent 5,963,915) discloses a system and method of performing trans-Internet purchase transactions. Arnold et al. (U.S. Patent 6,016,504) disclose a method and system for tracking the purchase of a product and services over the Internet. Schaffer et al. (U.S. Patent 6,094,681) disclose an apparatus and method

for automated event notification. Thomas (U.S. Patent 6,128,663) discloses a method and apparatus for customization of information content. Linden et al. (U.S. Patent 6,360,254) disclose a system and method for providing secure URL-based access to private resources. Stiles et al. (U.S. Patent 6,393,490) disclose a method and system for programmatic feedback process for end-user support. Kraemer (U.S. Patent 6,490,602) disclose a method and apparatus for providing enhanced functionality to product webpages. McCollom et al. (U.S. Patent 6,925,444) disclose a system and method for creating and sharing purchasing lists on a network.

McCollom et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0010623) disclose a system and method for publishing, distributing, and redeeming coupons on a network. Spiegel et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/014087) a method and system for electronic commerce using multiple roles. Veeneman et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2005/0033644) disclose a multi-merchant gift registry.

Veeneman et al. (WO 94/27226) disclose a gift registry apparatus and method.

The anonymous article, "Consumer Demand for Online Direct Marketing," discloses gift reminders triggered by events (under "Personalized Shopping Online"). The anonymous article, "PerfectData's Starnet Universe Internet Inc. Subsidiary Files for Public Offering: Starnet Universe Launches 'The Internet Wedding Coordinator,'" an Internet bridal registry. The anonymous article, "Evergreen Internet Launches the First Internet Gift Registry with Their Direct Marketing Partners," discloses an Internet gift registry. Calderbank ("Going Vertical: An Online Gift Registry") discloses an Internet gift registry. The anonymous article, "Online Bridal Registry with Online Shopping Debuts

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Check it out: Register, Shop, Ship, All Online," discloses the online wedding registry wedreg.com, with multiple online retailers. The anonymous article, "Free Wedding Planning Products Guide Couples Through the Process High-Tech Help for Those Saying 'I Do,'" discloses an Internet wedding planner with, inter alia, an online registry. The anonymous article, "Primedia's Modern Bride Forms a Joint Venture and Invests in Web-Based Gift Registry Company, Internet Gift Registries," discloses the Internet wedding registry www.weddingnetwork.com. The anonymous article, "Ucopia Unveils New Wedding Registry Partners; Fast-Growing Service Delivers Unique Choices and Convenience to Engaged Couples and Wedding Guests," discloses Ucopia's Internet wedding registry. The anonymous article, "Internet Gift Regis: The Wedding Network Adds 12 major Retailers to its Online Gift Registry," further discloses the Wedding Network. Zisko ("A Dozen Say 'I Do' to Wedding Network") discloses multiple retailers having made commitments to the Wedding Network. Kador ("A World-Wide Marriage of Convenience") discloses the bridal registry of Pier 1 Imports. Serwer ("The Techie: Ann Winblad") discloses The Knot, another online wedding registry. The anonymous article, "MyFamily.com Offers SkyMall Shopping Online; SkyMall Shoppers Receive Family Web Site with Order," discloses the MyFamily.com gift registry. The anonymous article, "Yahoo! Decks the Halls with Instant Win Holiday Promotion," discloses an electronic wish list. The anonymous article, "retailWire," discloses another site for holiday wish lists. The anonymous article, "Internet Gift Registries Raises \$12 Million for WeddingNetwork.com," further discloses the Wedding Network, and its access to multiple retailers.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas D. Rosen, whose telephone number is 571-272-6762. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM, M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's current acting supervisor, Jeffrey Smith, can be reached at 571-272-6763. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Non-official/draft communications can be faxed to the examiner at 571-273-6762.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nicholas D. Rosen

NICHOLAS D. ROSEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

May 23, 2006